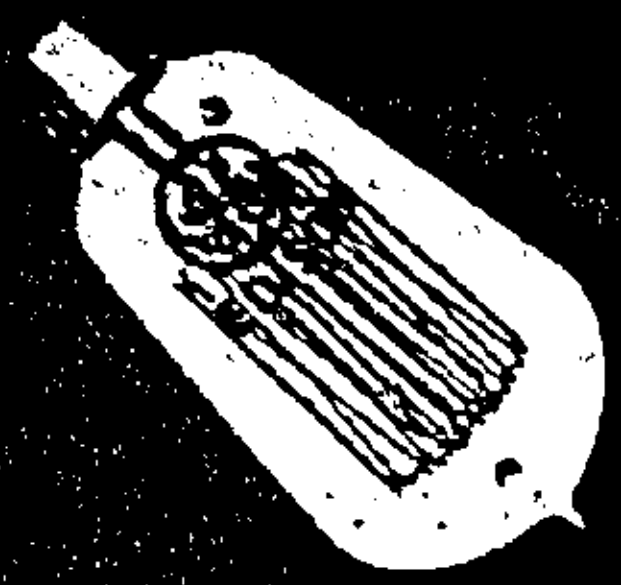


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

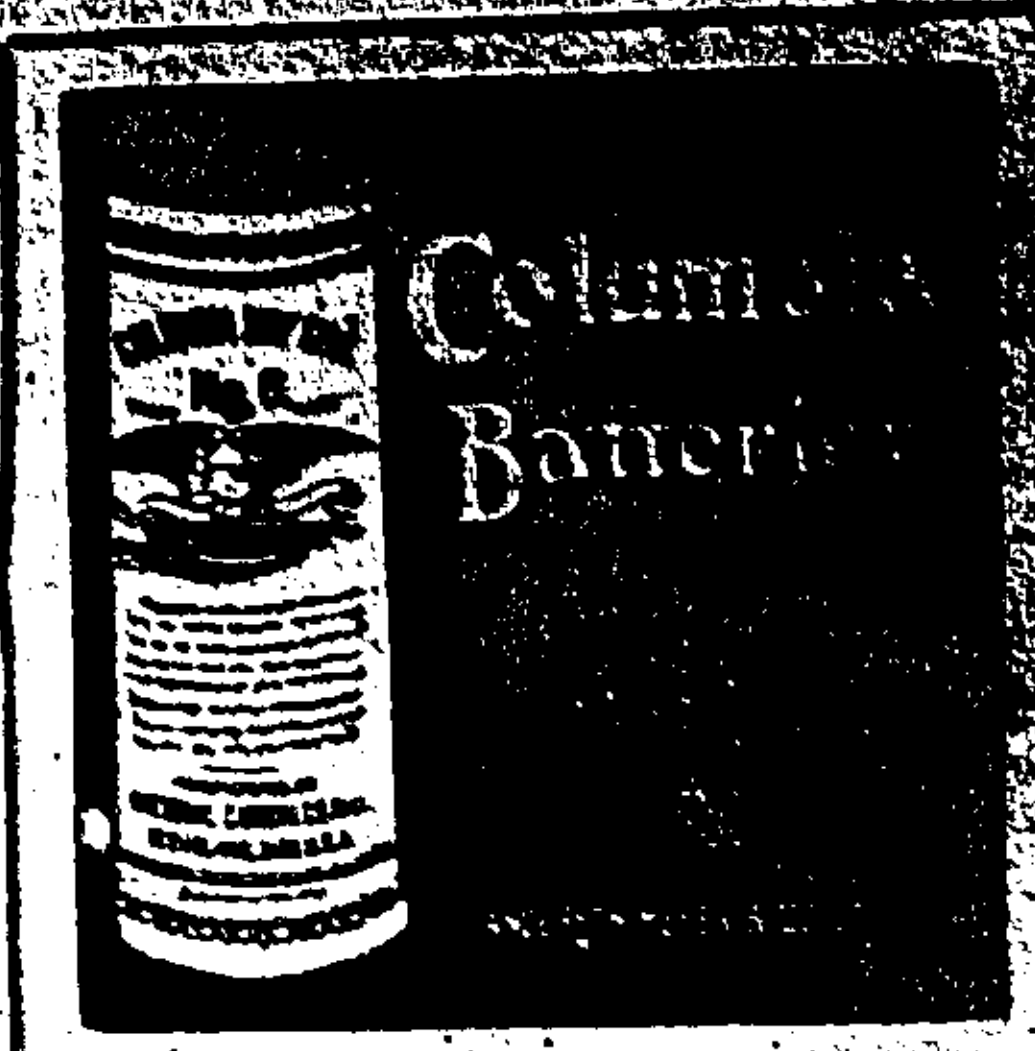
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920.

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND THE BOLSHEVKS.

AN ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY.

Berlin, September 2.
Speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Foreign Minister (Herr von Simons) disclosed that he had been urged to collaborate with the Bolsheviki against the Western Powers and thus break the bonds imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. After mature reflection, he had rejected that course. In view of "the defenceless state of the country," Germany would immediately become a theatre of war. On the contrary, proposals had been made to Germany to make common cause with the Western Powers against Russia. This, however, was also impossible and no Power at war with Soviet Russia need count on Germany's support. The statements that Germany had concluded a secret agreement with either Russia or Poland were absolutely false. All negotiations with Poland for the purpose of settling frontier questions had been public but quite fruitless, and a considerable amount of ill-feeling had been generated.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

U.S. WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

ISSUE TO GO TO HIGHEST COURTS.

Nashville, September 1.
The House of Representatives' vote is tantamount to a demand for reconsideration of the whole suffrage question. It is a climax to a series of agitations which have been going on since the resolution was passed on August 13. The question is now likely to go before the Highest Courts.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE MINSK CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 2.
News from Minsk describes the Bolshevik treatment of the Polish peace delegates, who were not permitted to leave their quarters without a military escort. The delegates were herded together in dirty and verminous bedrooms and a woman secretary was obliged to occupy the men's rooms.

AERIAL ACCIDENTS.

Paris, Sept. 2.
A message from Mexico, Morocco, states that an aeroplane when carrying out a bombing expedition crashed. The bombs exploded and the two airmen were killed.
Morristown, New Jersey, Sept. 2.
A mail aeroplane from New York to Cleveland crashed into the street and exploded. The two aviators were pinned under the wreckage and incinerated.

A NOVEL STRIKE.

Paris, Sept. 1.
A telegram states that the departure of the s.s. Arcina from Marseilles to China has been delayed owing to the crew striking to be paid in pesetas instead of francs.

STRIKEBREAKERS AT BROOKLYN.

New York, Sept. 2.
There is an improvement in the Brooklyn strike situation. Half of the service is being run by strikebreakers who are heavily guarded.

RIVAL DOCKERS.

Naples, Sept. 2.
A collision has occurred here between members of rival organisations of dockers. Revolvers were fired by both sides and there was a panic on the quays. Six people were wounded.

KIDNAPPED BRITISHER.

Mexico City, Sept. 2.
There is still no information as to the whereabouts of the kidnapped Britisher Johnson. It is feared he was executed after pursuit by bandits.

RICHMOND THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

London, Sept. 1.
Doctor W. T. A. Barber has accepted the Principalship of Richmond Theological College.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

REBBIR WAK.

Singapore, September 3.
The rubber auctions closed weakly, all prices lower.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, September 3.
A report from Hunan states that the Yunnan troops stationed there have passed through Kwangsi territory and are marching up to Kweichow, the former capital of the province.
Owing to the fighting in the two Kwangs, all the negotiations in regard to the political reorganisation schemes have been temporarily suspended in Peking.
Negotiations for separate peace are progressing between the delegates of the Military Government and the State Department. It is said that the proposals which have been prepared for the Peace Conference have been greatly changed.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

OVER SEVEN LAKHS DEFICIT.

THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Government Gazette contains the following:
As the 1920-1921 Session of the University of Hongkong will shortly be opened, the Government considers it advisable to publish a preliminary statement concerning the first report dated the 30th June, 1920, of the Commission which was recently appointed to enquire into the position and working of the University.

With regard to the University's present financial situation, the Commission found that at the close of the financial year ending on the 31st August, 1920, there would be a deficit for the year of Working Account of about \$145,000, and an accrued overdraft at the bank of about \$500,000 on Working and Capital Accounts combined, and an accrued deficit of about \$70,000 on an endowment sinking fund.

The Commission, among its various recommendations, strongly advises that the University should be carried on in all three present faculties, on Medicine, Engineering, and Arts; that it should be carried on under conditions which make for efficiency and success; that if it is to reach and keep a position worthy of the Colony and the British Empire, and if it is to take its proper part in the developments now in progress in China, it must maintain a standard fully as high as, or higher than, in the past, and must expand soon and widely; that, in particular, there is urgent need of increased hospital facilities in the Medical department, and better workshops in the Engineering department, and certain improvements recommended in the Educational and Commercial courses; that a Vice-Chancellor ought to be appointed as soon as possible; and that the institution should at once be placed on a business footing.

With these views His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council in accord, and the Government is in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the necessary financial measures.

In the meantime His Excellency the Governor has requested Dr. Jordan, the present Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to continue to conduct the affairs of the University as Vice-Chancellor.

RECLAMATION.

LEASE OF LAICHIKOK FORESHORE.

The Gazette notifies that New Kowloon Marine Lots 6 and 7, situate at Laichikok, comprising portions of the foreshore and seabed, are to be leased. They comprise about 374,490 and 630,000 square feet respectively, whilst the respective annual rentals are \$3,224 and \$5,424; the upset premium being \$150,650.

In consideration of payment of the agreed premium and upon completion of the reclamation of the lots to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, it is proposed to grant Crown leases of the above for the term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1893, renewable for a further term of 24 years less three days at re-assessed Crown rents.

The amounts of the premium and Crown Rents are subject to re-adjustment when the reclamation has been completed in accordance with the areas actually occupied.

A plan of the lots, signed by the Director of Public Works, can be seen at the Office of the Public Works Department.

FORMER HONGKONG MAN.

ADOPTED AS AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL CANDIDATE.

We see by an Australian paper that delegates representing the Nationalist organisations of Brisbane (N.D.C., Q.W.E.L., and New Soldiers' Party) have unanimously chosen Lieut. Col. Patrick Currie, C.M.G., D.S.O., C. de G., to contest the next Brisbane seat at the forthcoming State elections.

Colonel Currie will be remembered by many in Hongkong as a former master at the Ellis Kadoorie College, from 1908 to 1910. He came to the East in 1908, together with Mr. C. J. Higginsbotham (now of Messrs. John D. Hutchison and Co.) from the East Brisbane State School to join the Ellis Kadoorie Chinese Schools Society, and whilst in Hongkong he made very many friends, who will be most interested to hear of the part he is now taking in Australian politics. He was whilst in the Colony a leading member of the Y.M.C.A. debating society and often took part in its "Parliamentary" discussions. He enlisted for service abroad in 1915 and was twice wounded, the first occasion in Gallipoli and the second in France. He returned to Queensland, of which he is a native, in November last year, after an absence of four and a half years.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the recital to be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 9.15 p.m.:

1. Prelude and Fugue in D major, Bach.
2. Morning, Grieg.
3. "As pants the hart," Mrs. J. J. Brown, Spohr.
4. Prelude in C sharp minor, Rachmaninoff.
5. Largo, Handel.
6. Prayer and Cradle Song, Guilman.
7. "Abide with me," Mrs. D. J. Brown, Liddle.
8. "Land of Hope and Glory, Elgar.

ESCAPED NUN.

BROTHER IN SOUTH CHINA.

The Australian papers to hand contain lengthy accounts of the arrest of Sister Liguori, a nun who escaped from a convent at Wazga on July 24, and who has been remanded on a warrant hanging her with being of un-sound mind and being without lawful sufficient means of support.

Sister Liguori, who has apparently been supplied with the newspapers, and whose name is said to be Bridget Partridge, has expressed indignation at being described as a Sister of Mercy. It seemed to be a sore point with her. She declared she was not a Sister of Mercy but a member of the Presentation Order of Nuns, that is a close order, and its members are not allowed out of the convent, she said, except for very grave reasons, and only then by special permission after inquiry by the superiors. The Sisters of Mercy, on the other hand, are not confined to convents, but do a round of duty with the poor and sick in the parishes in which they live.

Sister Liguori's brother, has been communicated with, and he is expected at Sydney in the course of a month or so. He is secretary to a commercial firm in the south of China, and when the nun left the convent, it was with the intention of joining her brother in the East.

Arrangements have been made after the case is decided for Sister Liguori (if permitted) to stay with Rev. and Mrs. Mitchell at Kowloon until her brother makes the necessary arrangements to take her to China.

HOME MARKETS.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

The following notes have been furnished by H.R.M. Commercial Secretary. They represent the market conditions in England prevailing at the end of August in connection with the trades mentioned:

Iron & steel.—Full up with home orders to capacity of raw material available.
Tin plates, galvanised sheets, hardware, cutlery and pottery.—Not pressing, but in a position to deal with increased export business.
Machinery, tools, automobiles (except high grades), electrical goods, (batteries, accumulators, etc.) drapery and clothing, hosiery and hats, musical instruments.—All these trades and industries are at present open to deal with increased orders while the indications point to a larger export trade becoming a matter of desirability in the not far distant future.
Glass and glassware are in a somewhat similar condition but need for export trade is not so pressing.

Machinery and engineering products, aeronautical accessories, boots and shoes, fine chemicals and drugs, leather, scientific and optical instruments, brushware, furniture, leather and fancy goods, and toys and games.—There has been a falling off in the home demand for these goods, and overseas markets are being eagerly sought for.

ADVICE TO GERMANS.

TO STAY AT HOME.

Berlin, June 30.—Prof. Franz Boas, head of the department of anthropology at Columbia University in New York for nearly a quarter of a century and the leading anthropologist of America, has received as many letters from German colleagues and students asking him to be of assistance to them by way of securing desirable appointments in the United States as he finds it impossible to answer them all. He has accordingly written a letter to Dr. Felix von Luschan, professor of anthropology at the University of Berlin, giving his views to have them published in the leading German papers.

The letter as published originally in the *Vossische Zeitung* shows that Dr. Boas advises most strongly against the thought of the part of German scholars that they might come to America and be appointed to academic positions. He says: "I appreciate your feeling in the matter, but I cannot respond to your wish. The place for every German to-day who has education and character is Germany. The intellectual life of mankind demands that you do not leave your country the lurch in her hour of need. At home you can work for and with people of like mind with yourself. Here you would meet at present, and in all probability for years to come, with a hostility which makes intellectual work impossible."

Dr. Boas then proceeds to show how he feels the present situation can be most effectively relieved: "There was a time when every university student in Germany was quite willing to devote a year or so of his life to the army. Let him be just as willing at present to devote an equal amount of his time to industry. And in truth you should somehow introduce into your educational system a plan by which productive work such as farming and the trades could be given a place not merely in theory but in practice. A year or two spent at this kind of employment would not hurt German sciences and it would vastly improve Germany's economic outlook. No, my dear doctor, don't think of coming to America and don't advise your students to come! Stay in Germany. If Germany is loaded down with debt so that it is impossible to further science as you would like, it is your duty to overcome these obstacles, and this can best be done in the way I have suggested—devote the time you formerly spent in the army to the farm and the factory."

HONGKONG TRADE.

AFFECTED BY KWANGTUNG DISTURBANCES.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, reports in imports as follows:

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods. It would not be fair to blame the internal political trouble for the present state of our market, which has been lifeless for so long, but this disturbance, which is apparently a petty squabble between the Cantonese and Kwongsi Generals, at Swatow and Waichow does not fill the air of the piece goods market with optimism. Furthermore the future does not look bright, for it is rumoured, through a reliable source, that peace may not prevail for some considerable time. Manchester quotations have been slowly but steadily on the decline. With a revival of business however, present quotations would give little or no indication of true prices, as they must, in the present state of the market, be fictitious.

Cotton Yarn.—Owing to internal troubles, combined with low rates ruling for Yarn manufacture in Shanghai, dealers here have been holding back and only a paltry business has to be recorded. Values have declined about \$5/10 per bale all round. Quotations are:—No. 10s \$185/215, No. 12s \$193/225, No. 16s \$235/270, No. 20s \$245/295.

Arrivals 6,500 bales. Sales 500 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold Stock 10,000 bales. Bargains 14,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Market has ruled easier and values may be quoted at \$32/15 for Indian and \$33/43 for Chinese descriptions.

Woolens.—No business done. Merino.—Market remains dull and lifeless. The trouble in the neighbouring provinces putting a stop to movement of cargo.

Flour market report.—Stock: About 300,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.50 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.95 per sack; American Straight, \$3.45 per sack; Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$3.10 per sack; Australian No. 1 \$4.20 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.90 per sack.

Java Sugar.—Market dull. No inquiry.

Philippines Sugar.—Market steady.

MUGGLED GERMAN WIVES.

ENTRY INTO ENGLAND.

Two German women, Annie Himpern and Mary Goety, both married women, who returned to their husbands in England from Germany without permission, have been fined £50 and £10 respectively by the Thames magistrates.

On the outbreak of war, the husband of Goety was interned, and she volunteered to return to Germany. Himpern's husband was not interned, and remained in England. In July, 1914, Mrs. Himpern went to Germany, and was unable to return.

The chief immigration officer stated that the women were assisted on board a ship by some body at Rotterdam. The vessel arrived at night, and the women were practically smuggled ashore in the absence of any patrol.

The officer added that he believed that if Mrs. Goety had applied to the Home Office in a proper way she would have been allowed to return, but probably this would not have been the case with Mrs. Himpern.

P.C. Aylett, inquiry officer, proved a conviction in this country against Mrs. Himpern of keeping a disorderly house, and said that Mr. Goety said to him "You could not expect me to give my wife away."

The husbands were each fined £5 for failing to take steps to secure the registration of their wives.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

GAME LICENCES.

Sir,—The advent of the shooting season and the necessity for sportsmen to renew their "Licences to shoot and take game" reminds me of the absurd and obsolete system in connection with the issuing of these licences which is still in vogue. The Captain Superintendent of Police controls the issue of Game Licences—as he does of most other licences—and there is nothing much to complain about as far as attention and promptitude on the part of the Police office goes. The point which seems inconceivable is that the Police office cannot receive the fee (\$10) and hand over the licence at once; instead, the applicant is told that the licence is being issued but will be handed over upon the \$10 being paid into the office of the Colonial Treasurer.

Can you explain, Mr. Editor, why other licences, for instance a motor car licence the fee for which is much more than \$10, can be paid for and obtained at once at the Police office, while the sportsman has to go through so much red tape before he gets his game licence?

Yours etc.

SNIPE.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1920.

[Had there been a standard work on "Red Taperism" we might have been able to answer the query. As we know of no such publication, we "give it up."—Ed. H.K.T.]

DAY BY DAY.

A series of water polo matches arranged by the V.R.C. was played last evening. The results were as follows:—H.M.S. "Calliope," 4; Wilts Rgt. 2; R.G.A. 4; H.M.S. "Ambrose," 2; "Blues," 2; "Whites," 3. Mr. R. C. Wittich refereed and gave useful instruction to the less experienced players.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 2½d.

TEN COURSES, TEN WINES.

The *Daily Herald* correspondent in Glasgow states that no more costly feast has ever been held in the Second City than the banquet celebrated recently by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. "After delivering their sermons of thrift, these lusty economists sat down to a ten-course meal: between each course a different wine was served. Among other liquid refreshments available, the following were very popular: Sherry, Brandy, Benedictine, St. Estephe, whisky, Heidsieck, Kummel, port, brandy cocktail."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

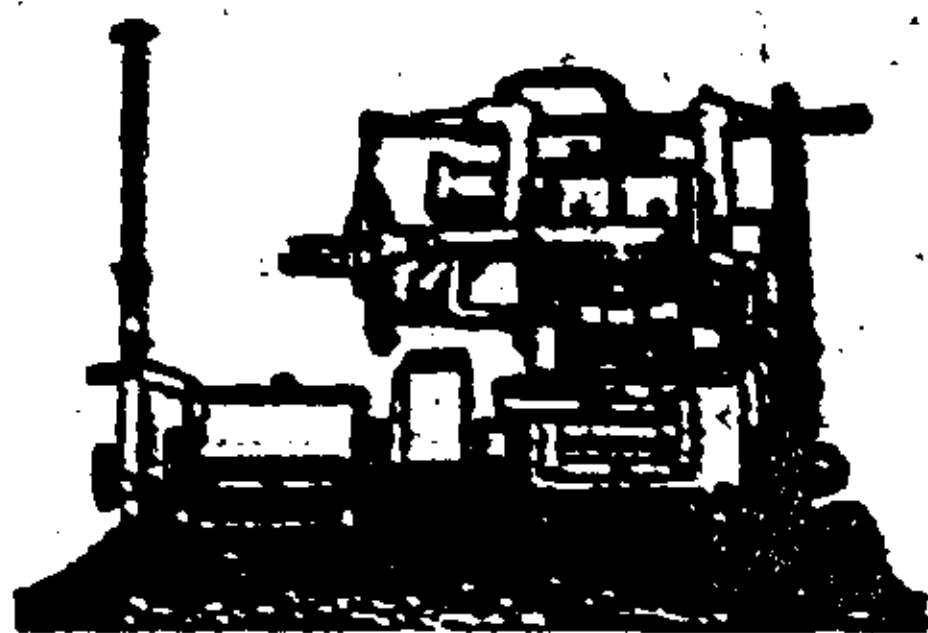
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

St. John's Cathedral.—Organ Recital by Mr. Danman Walker—9.15 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Wiseman, 7.15.—A musical drama holders meeting—11.30 p.m.

NOTICES.



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TOWARDS FULL-BLOODED PREFERENCE

FINANCE BILL PROTESTS.

In the House of Commons on the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, Capt. Wedgwood Benn moved a new clause as follows:—"Section 3 of the Finance Act, 1919, and the second schedule of that Act are hereby repealed." This raised the question of the desirability of repealing Imperial Preference. If there was to be Imperial Preference, he said, the machinery which existed under the clause was unsuitable and even absurd, from the way in which duties having a preferential effect were mixed up with duties which were intended for purely revenue purposes, as was the case with the sugar duties. Another objection was that in dealing with the duties in the present way we tended to perpetuate arrangements which were made with a definite assurance that they were intended for war purposes only. There was the still further objection that the duties as now adjusted involved a sacrifice of revenue. This was especially the case as regarded tea, the preferential treatment of which had led to less money being collected, with no advantage to the consumer, but apparently with great advantage to Mingling Lane. The tendency of these preferential duties was not to lower prices to the consumers of colonial produce, but to make them pay the same price for such produce and to enable the colonial market or the importer to pocket the difference. Most of all did he object to these duties because they were part of a larger and definite scheme of Imperial policy to which those on the Opposition side utterly objected in principle. It was evident that many departments of the State, including the Colonial and India Offices, were framing their administration as far as possible with a view to full-blooded protection. The effect must be to set up economic friction, to bring about conditions which were adverse to the spirit of world peace that we wished to establish (Hear, hear).

Commander Kenworthy, seconding the motion, said that we were proceeding on a theory which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would lead to a great world catastrophe, to a war which would dwarf the late struggle into insignificance, and end civilisation as we knew it to-day.

DOES THE CONSUMER PAY? Mr. Chamberlain said his information, which was derived from experts and was the best obtainable, was the benefit of the preference on tea of which 90 per cent. of our consumption came from India had undoubtedly gone to the consumer. Prices varied for many reasons, not merely because of a rise or fall in Customs, and therefore these things were not capable of mathematical demonstration, but he had no doubt that his General Statement was accurate. What was true of tea was true of the preference on Colonial wines, of which only a small portion was grown within the Empire, he thought that the benefit might have gone to the producers, not to the consumers in his country. But he was content whether it went to the one or the other. After all the object of preference was in the first place, to give a practical exemplar in this sphere of Imperial unity, and in the second place to promote Imperial development.

Our manufacturers knew how much they owed to the preference we got in our Dominions. The Dominions had never sought to interfere in our domestic affairs. Every leader of every party in every Dominion expressed his approval and his desire for this system. It was plainly put before the country at the general election Hon. members appeared to think that there was a danger to the future peace of the world in any such friendly arrangement amongst different portions of the Empire. If the whole of the Empire were contiguous no such question would arise. Because we communicated across the ocean what was possible to other Empires was to be impossible to us. That was nonsense. Free Trade had not saved us from war. What had magnificently helped us was the loyal and voluntary assistance of the Dominions, the slightest commercial concessions to whom were obnoxious to the Opposition party.

LIBERALS TO FIGHT THE ISSUE. Sir D. Maclean said the policy which Mr. Chamberlain contended had been settled was the policy of his distinguished father, who had stated that Colonial Prefer-

OFFICIAL CENSOR OF EPITAPHS.

AN END TO DOGGEREL.

The Town Clerk of Leighton Buzzard having been deputed to act as official censor of epitaphs has been advised to get a new office Bible and to polish up his knowledge of Scriptural quotations suitable for tombstones.

Leighton Buzzard is a delightful old place, famous for its hunts and its beating the bounds on Rogation Day, when a boy has to stand on his head while an ancient will is read aloud in public. Historic records show that the inhabitants have been guilty of spelling the name of Leighton Buzzard in nearly 70 different ways. It seems that there has been too much levity and ignorance in the past in the matter of epitaphs and in spelling. It is a failing not confined to Leighton Buzzard. Some of these epitaphs, it is said, have been unfit to send to the stonemason. They have run the gamut of the human emotions, from the solemnly sanctimonious to the burlesque.

It is felt that the time has come when epitaphs like the following, which is to be traced on a tombstone in the little churchyard at Boringdon, near this town, should be submitted to the censor for approval:

Here lies the body of Mary Ann Lowder.
She burst while drinking a
sedlitz powder.
Called from this world to her
heavenly rest.
She should have waited till it
effervesced.

The official censor is to have an assistant, Mr. H. W. Clough, chairman of the Burial Board, who is just the man for the job. He says that he used to go round the churchyards in his youth and learn epitaphs by heart. He recalled one in old Linslade Churchyard:

Our life is but a winter's day.
Some only breakfast and away.
Others to dinner stay and are
full fed.
The oldest man but sups and
goes to bed.
Large is his debt who lingers
out the day.
Who goes the soonest has the
least to pay.

There is an epitaph in All Saints' Churchyard in the town that runs to this effect: "Sacred to the memory of So-and-So and his wife and five children, all of whom passed away in their infancy." Clearly this would never have been passed by a town clerk who was a grammarian.

ence meant taxation upon corn and other commodities which the Dominions sent us. The Tariff Reformers had won for the time being, and every Liberal in the Coalition he hoped would take note of what that meant. It was the logical sequence of the association they had formed. As long as his party were in the House they would fight this issue.

The amendment was rejected by 129 votes to 49—majority 81.

PREFERENCE TO MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Captain W. Benn moved an amendment excluding from the ambit of the preferential system territories mandated under the Peace Treaty. To do otherwise, he contended, was a breach of the spirit which informed the Peace Treaty.

Major Ormsby-Gore, while expressing certain sympathy with the amendment, said that some territories such as German South-West Africa were mandated as territories which could be best administered as an integral part of the Empire and he did not see how the amendment could be pressed as regards them.

Sir D. Maclean said he would be willing to fall in with any amendment which Major Ormsby-Gore suggested to cover the point raised by him.

Mr. Baldwin (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) pointed out that the section only became applicable when the terms of the mandates had been received, and the wording was that we "may" by Order in Council give that preference. That ensured that the matter could be debated in the House, and therefore any discussion now was premature.

Major Barnes said that the Premier had told them that the mandate would come under the cognizance of the League of Nations. Would this question of extending preferential treatment to mandatory territories be amongst the terms to be thus submitted?

Mr. Chamberlain: No.

The proposed clause was rejected by 148 against 45—majority 103.

POPULARITY OF LAWN TENNIS.

MIDDLE AGE AND YOUTH.

In the packed, almost suffocating All England ground at Wimbledon I stumbled across a disconsolate figure—a sporting journalist whose specialities were Rugby, cricket, and real tennis, writes a *Morning Post* correspondent. He drew me into a backwater away from the stream of enthusiasts, and, wiping his solemn perspiring face, he groaned, "This is getting worse and worse." A thunderous cheer from the centre court interrupted him for a moment. Then he resumed: "Of course, I saw it coming long ago—about the time that Wilding came on. In the old Doherty days there was nothing like this. Mr. Ballour, of course, is a lot to blame. And then the Press!" He fulminated in a Parliamentary manner against the Press.

A surging band of elderly ladies winged their way past us, making for the centre court where tense hush alternated with reverberating cheer. "What do you make of the crowds?" he asked. "It's not Ascot, it's not Eton and Harrow—it's everybody." Full of foreboding, he hurried on: "It's our cricket I'm afraid of. England without cricket! That's the danger. The lessons of the war, you know? Mind you, I say nothing against lawn tennis. The Dohertys were great players, but"—Commander Hillyard passed, looking like a Roman General on a day of triumph. "My sporting friend could not look at that calm, confident face, and hurried away in the manner of a conspirator."

THEN AND NOW. There can be no doubt of the extraordinary and growing popularity of lawn tennis. The Wimbledon ground in the pre-Wilding days was a cosy, comfortable place, where you dropped in of an afternoon sure of a place from which you could watch the game in comfort, and in that close proximity to the court which is essential to real appreciation of the play. But all is changed. In January the scramble for tickets was a severe tax on Commander Hillyard's staff, and the grounds every day are packed with a well-behaved but intensely deep multitude—women predominating, middle age in strong force in the stands, but male youth crowding the standing floor. Altogether it is an English crowd, representative of nearly all the strata of society.

FATHER TIME AND TENNIS. The lamentations of the sporting Jeremiah set one thinking. Why is lawn tennis so popular? Why is Wimbledon so crowded that another ground has had to be chosen? A lawn tennis single or double does not provide the deep professional interest of a cricket match; from an aesthetic point of view it does not offer the gracious picture of King Willow that picture which is so often peep out of the pages of George Meredith. It gives neither the human interest nor the thrills of racing.

Only now and then does play even at Wimbledon become really dramatic. If a champion is having it too much his own way, then the attention at once relaxes, and a hum of conversation fills the stands. It is, of course, a cheap game: it is played equally well by both sexes, it requires little trouble to arrange a match, it is said to suit the individualism of this generation, though that latter point can be exaggerated. But are these advantages sufficient to account for the deep popular approval of lawn tennis given by all classes and all ages?

Surely there must be something else. And in looking at the crowded stands at Wimbledon an explanation glided into one's mind—an explanation which was at once conveyed to Jeremiah, and found approval. Of what is our generation afraid? Getting old. If Mr. Shaw were to portray us another hell, it would be composed of people afraid of old age. Now lawn tennis throws a sop to that hungry fear. A day—an early day—comes in Rugby and Soccer when Anno Domini gives its inexorable warning—a later day comes in hockey and cricket when you are inevitably classed among the old stagers.

ETERNAL YOUTH.

The summons comes to most men—it comes to all women—and mostly at a time when they are exceedingly unwilling to obey. But lawn tennis snags its fingers at Anno Domini; it gives the illusion of perpetual youth; it puts no undue strain on those respiratory organs and other servants of the human body which make their existence felt on the

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wrong side of 35. A man, a woman, can go on playing lawn tennis almost to the end of the chapter. A strapping of 70 does his flannels and dances about the court like his grandson; a lady of unmentionable years takes up her racket and snaps her fingers at dull time and its menace. What other game is so considerate of our failing bodies, so soothing to our fears, so tender to our sensitive vanity? Croquet and golf are merciful to our limbs, but careless in hiding the accumulation of our years. Lawn tennis, on the other hand, says politely: "I shan't tell." In a word, it gives us in a world of inexorable realities a cheerful and steady illusion, and in humble devotion to the kindly goddess the world is on pilgrimage to the Wimbledon shrine.

FUTURE OF PORTBURY SHIPYARD. Colonel Wedgwood asked Mr. Churchill recently whether the War Office are buying land between Bristol and Portsmouth in connection with the abandoned dockyard there; and, if so, why. Colonel Wilson, in a written reply, says:—"The Land Directorate of the War Office are acting for the Government in the matter. The whole question of the disposal of Portbury Shipyards and matters incidental thereto is under consideration."

GENERAL NEWS.

SPECTACLES FOR SOLDIERS.

An Army Council instruction states that no soldier will be provided with spectacles unless his sight is so defective as materially to interfere with his efficiency and his vision can be so improved by spectacles as to render him efficient. Only one pair of spectacles will be issued at the public expense to each soldier for whom they are authorised.

VAIN QUEST FOR 'STARS.'

No ready-made "stars" have been found by the Mess Empire agents in their month's tour through the provinces of England on a quest for undiscovered talent. Out of over 1,000 professional artists, a certain number have been selected for bookings, and 14 of them appeared at a special matinee at the Finsbury Park Empire, the proceeds of which will go to the Variety Artists Benevolent Fund. Not a single one had ever before appeared on the boards of a London theatre. Mr. R. H. Gillespie, the managing director of Mess Empire, stated that all the successful competitors who had shown outstanding talent would be encouraged and helped in their careers. The best would be given engagements at the Empire.

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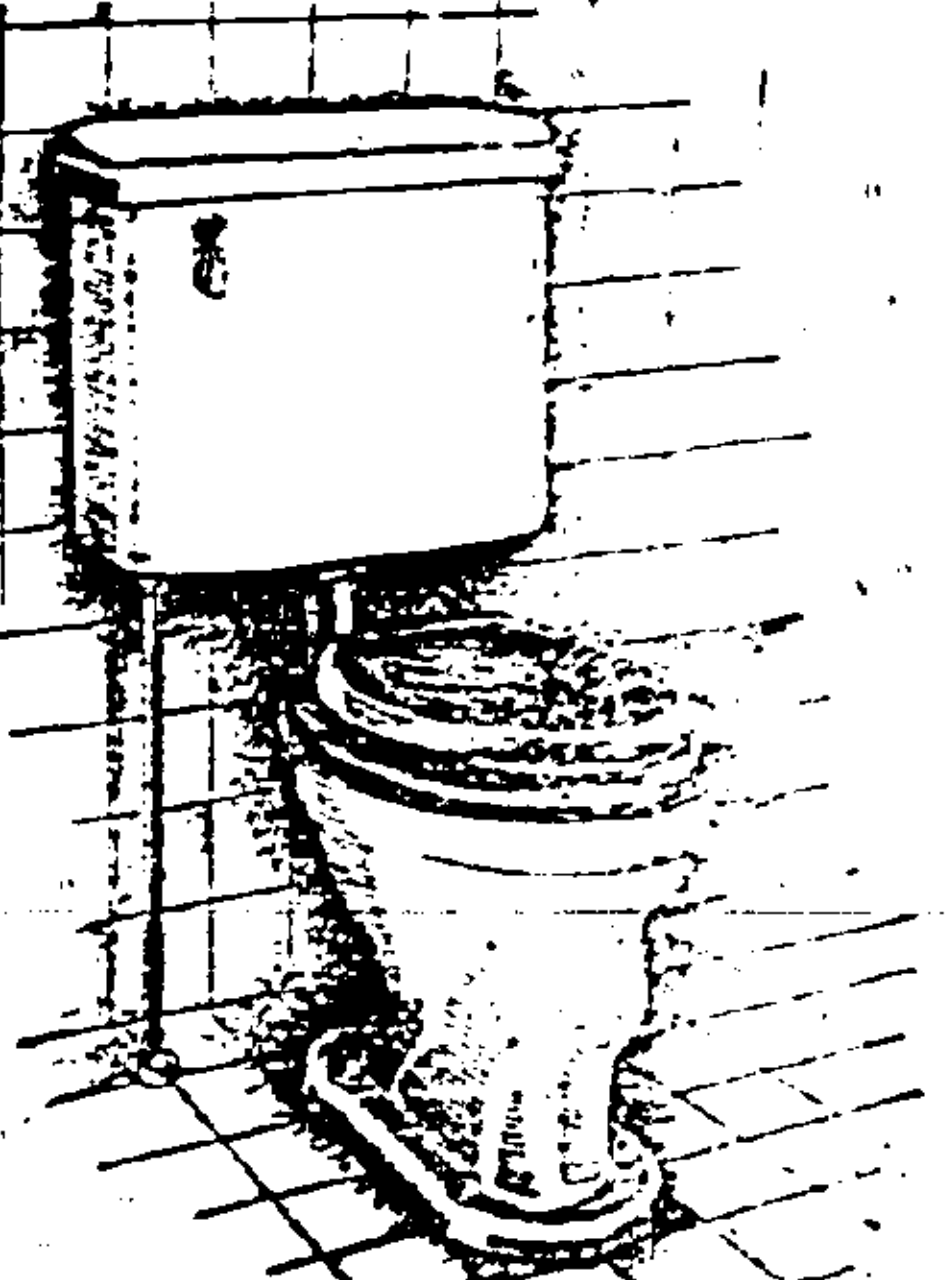
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LORD MILNER AND ITS
STRICT LIMIT.

In the House of Lords recently, Lord Islington (L) asked the Secretary for the Colonies if he would state the policy of the Government with regard to the political and economic status of natives of India in British East Africa, Tanganyika, and the Uganda Protectorate, and if he would make a statement in regard to native labour in those countries. A deputation of British East Indians, he said, had visited this country this year with the view of obtaining a readjustment of the conditions of inferiority under which they lived, and also with the view of establishing a political and economic system for British East Africa by which racial distinction might be removed.

The facts that the adjacent country had now come under the mandate, Lord Islington proceeded, made the demand urgent today. The Indians residing in British East Africa were computed to outnumber the European population by four to one, the figures being 30,000 Indians to 6,000 of Europeans. The development of industry and wealth of British East Africa had been largely due to these Indian traders and settlers. The invested capital of the country was to a large extent in Indian hands, and Indians paid the large proportion of taxation.

CLAIMS OF INDIANS IN AFRICA.

The Indians, however, had no franchise, although they represented the majority of the population. A long list of claims on the part of the Indians was made in reference to immigration, appointments to services, and exchange and currency, the latter being a burning question. He understood that Sir E. Northey had been authorised to make a statement in regard to certain alterations in policy, and he (Lord Islington) hoped that the Colonial Secretary would inform the House with regard to these instructions, because Parliament should have been first afforded an opportunity of discussing these new arrangements.

The second question was that of the future policy with regard to native labour. The question was urgent. Apprehension had been aroused by a recent circular issued under the instructions of the Governor. That circular expressed in strong terms the necessity for increased provision of labour. It might be said that the drafting of the circular might be interpreted merely encouraging those responsible to persuade natives to come out from the reserves and work. On the other hand, it might be interpreted as perilously close to enforced labour.

It was no part of the Government's duty to force upon one section of the community laws designed in the interests of another section. It was not a part of an administrative official's duty to act as labour agent for private persons. The chiefs to whom the circular was addressed were under the control of the Government, and it might well amount to them to an intimation that if they did not provide labour they would be punished. These were dangerous methods and contrary to British practice.

VIOLATING THE LEAGUE
COVENANT.

Further, the Governor proposed to obtain labour from the mandated areas, which implied a violation of the spirit and letter of the League of Nations Covenant, which set forth the doctrine of trusteeship. The circular ought never to have been issued, and its immediate withdrawal ought to have been ordered.

Some weeks ago, on the occasion of a deputation to the Secretary of State, he (Lord Islington) suggested that a properly constituted commission should be appointed to visit B.E.A. and examine and report on these various, complex problems. There should be established a permanent standing advisory committee, which should include an Indian representative from the Indian Council and a representative of the native community. To the committee should be referred questions of status, the franchise of the Indian community, legislation dealing with land tenure, and all circulars and ordinances connected with the provision and conditions of native labour.

The Archbishop of Canterbury asked if the Government was justified in bringing pressure to bear on the natives in East Africa for the purpose of obtaining labour, and if so what degree of pressure. He hoped they would have some assurance that the expressions used in the circular that had been published in East Africa did not represent the settled policy of the Government. The danger of the interests of the natives being subordinated to the private interests of landowners, however admirable their intentions, was a matter that could not be allowed to pass without the strongest protest.

Viscount Bryce (L) considered that we were setting up a new policy in regard to labour at a time when the old high standard of which we were so proud should have been vigorously maintained.

LORD EMMOTT'S PROTEST.

Lord Emmott (L) said it seemed as if we were treating the natives of British East Africa like pariahs. Such a policy was utterly unprecedented. With regard to the circular issued by the Governor, what right had Sir E. Northey to make the promises which the document contained? They might hear something from the missionaries on this point, and the Bishop of Uganda had issued a grave warning to the Colonial Office with regard to this matter. The Colonial Office was not consulted in the matter, because on April 26 last, Colonel Amery in the House of Commons said that it had not up to that time received a copy of the circular.

The document was directly opposed to all the principles laid down by all our great colonial administrators. The suggestion seemed to be "Find labour, find labour if you can, but anyway find labour." It was no use saying compulsion was not intended it simply meant compulsion. It was the scheme of a new governor who evolved without any knowledge of his own huge schemes which made the Secretary of State himself anxious.

It seemed to him that a good deal of what was being done by the Colonial Office at present was "queering the pitch" of the League of Nations as regarded clause 22 of the Covenant. They were setting up a new policy with regard to labour at a time when the old high standards of which they were so proud should have been rigorously maintained. These short cuts to obtaining labour had been tried before and had been unsuccessful. He had always taken pride in the clear record of the country in dealing with natives. If it was too late to withdraw the circular, he begged the Colonial Secretary to accept the proposals of Lord Islington.

The Earl of Mayo (D) said he protested against any sort of forced labour of the natives. The circulars issued had made people suspicious. If there was forced labour it should be only under the most careful safeguards. Lord Clwyd (L) asked for an assurance as to the satisfactory treatment of Indians in all parts of the empire.

LORD MILNER'S REPLY.

Viscount Milner (Secretary for the Colonies) said that in East Africa it was the definite intention of the British authorities to make out even-handed Justice as between the different races inhabiting those territories. They regarded themselves as equally responsible for the interests of all sections of the population, of whatever race or kind. He did not admit that in East Africa or elsewhere that principle had ever been deliberately departed from. As to the natives, any policy not deliberately directed to their protection and advantage would be unhesitatingly condemned by British opinion. The present condition of the natives in East Africa was as widely different as light from darkness compared with the condition in which we found them.

The gravity of the charge that had been made was that the natives were exploited in the interests of European settlers, and there was a fear that the Government were introducing or were about to introduce a system of compulsory labour. He referred to the circular issued by the Chief Native Commissioner in October last and to the criticism of the circular by a number of Church authorities in the district. He could not admit that the circular deserved the severe criticisms that had been passed upon it or that it justified the interpretation put upon it, which certainly was not intended by the writer.

He (Lord Milner) had seen the Governor of East Africa and discussed the matter with him. He had come to the conclusion that the circular was capable of being misunderstood, and Sir Edward Northey proposed, on his return to East Africa, to issue an explanatory circular which would put an end to all doubts as to the meaning of the original document.

He hoped that at no distant date all correspondence on the subject would be laid on the table of the House. The difficulty in regard to native labour was to steer a middle course between allowing the natives to live in idleness and vice and allowing improper means to be used to get them to work or unfair terms to be given them. The efforts of the authorities were constantly directed to finding the middle course. It was common ground that by legitimate and proper means the natives should be induced to come forward and work.

It would be asked how far compulsion had actually gone. Only to a very limited extent had compulsory labour been permitted in East Africa and Uganda. As an exceptional measure it had been permitted under an ordinance issued early this year for certain forms of public work on railways, roads, and the like. That was the only ordinance that permitted compulsory labour of any sort, and he and the Government were opposed to any further extension of compulsion even to public works. (Hear, hear.)

Anxious as they were to induce the natives to work, they were not prepared to go beyond influence, advice, and encouragement in order to get them to do so. It might be said that these practically amounted to compulsion, but it must be remembered how numerous were the safeguards that were being taken for the protection of the natives against any abuse of authority and the bringing of undue pressure to bear on them.

As to the position of Indians in East Africa, it was the earnest desire and determination of the Government to pursue a policy that would be equitable and fair alike to white and Indian settlers. There was room for both races in the development of the country without interference with the welfare and advancement of the natives.

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"TALTHYBIUS" 4th Sept. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
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 "TEUCER" 20th October

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 9.

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From SEATTLE
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Having arrived from Seattle via ports on 30th August, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 6th September, 1920 by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered on and after 6th September, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road Central
Hongkong, 30th August, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP
"HUNGARIA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE
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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th prox. or they will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 16th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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CONSIGNEES.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "WEST CADDOA"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on September 6th at 10 a.m. and September 7th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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Hongkong, 31st August, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
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SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on September 6th at 10 a.m. and September 7th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after September 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

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Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on September 6th at 10 a.m. and September 7th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after September 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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having arrived on August 30th, from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Yau-mati Shelter, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in Frank Waterhouse Godowns, when they will be examined on Sept. 3rd, at 2.30 p.m. by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or godowns. Goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 6th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

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From NEW YORK.

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No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after 6th September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 12th September, 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 6th September at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

It will have been noted from a cable which we published a few days ago that the Japanese Ambassador in America has had a conference with the Secretary of State at Washington on the question of Japanese immigration, regarding which the Governor of California recently made representations to the State Department. From that message it appears that the entire question is to be threshed out, and the belief is held that an early settlement, satisfactory to all, will be reached. All who hope for a continuance of friendly relations between America and Japan sincerely trust that that prognosis will be borne out by future developments. It may be that this is one of the questions which will come before the newly-formed International Commission of Emigration which has recently been established in conformity with the resolution adopted at the International Labour Conference held at Washington last year. An enquiry has been addressed to various countries seeking intelligence regarding the present situation in each State on emigration and the immigration of workers and the laws in force relating to these matters. The opinion of each Government is sought on a large number of questions concerning all aspects of the emigration problem, the possibility of harmonising diverse wages and international co-ordination and legislation. Obviously such a matter as the problem now confronting California could come well within the purview of an enquiry such as this.

On all large issues there are two sides, and it is therefore interesting to look at this question, which is causing so much concern to California, from another standpoint to that usually taken. A prominent New York paper says that California has not been disposed in the past to look upon this problem as an international question, but that she has enacted anti-Japanese laws in the face of protests from President after President. Apparently part of California's reluctance to admit the international element in her relations with her Japanese settlers is due to fear of lack of understanding of the conditions by others and consequent lack of sympathy with her. California's complaint is that Washington reads the facts differently from the way in which she reads them. The racial antipathy, the clash of customs, these things are freely admitted. But the point is whether these are sufficient cause for shutting out the Japanese. California rests her case on figures. It is numbers of which she is afraid. In his recent letter to the Secretary of State, Governor Stephens reverted to this familiar line of argument. Twenty years ago, he asserts, the Japanese population of California was only nominal. Ten years ago the Japanese in California numbered 40,000. To-day they number nearly 90,000. (Viscount Kaneko says 60,000). An increase of more than 100 per cent in ten years, if continued indefinitely, would undeniably threaten the control of Californians over their own institutions. But figures without analysis seldom mean anything. While the Japanese have been increasing from 40,000 to 87,000, California has increased from 2,400,000 to 3,300,000. That is, ten years ago the State had one Japanese to every 600 of the total population. To-day she has one Japanese to every 400. That puts rather a new complexion on the situation.

That the Japanese in America have an eye for rich soil; that they cultivate it with the highest skill; that their standard of living enables them to compete sharply with their neighbours—these things are not contradicted. Undoubtedly they constitute a problem. But the question is: Do they constitute so serious a threat against the prosperity of the citizens of California that America should say to the Japanese people: Stay out of here? The issue is a big one, admittedly, and it has many complexities. We can only hope that it will be solved in such a way as to perpetuate, and if possible, strengthen, the amicable relations between the United States and Japan.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE SALE OF CHINESE GIRLS.

In connection with the case that has been given some prominence in the local papers these last few days concerning a Chinese woman who was charged with cruelty to a small Chinese servant girl by tying her up and whipping her with a cane, we are not so much concerned with the lightness of the sentence passed by the Magistrate—a mere fine of \$5—as with one very important fact that was brought out in the evidence. It was stated and freely admitted by all parties that this eight-years-old infant girl was sold by her parents to the woman defendant for \$70; that the child did not want to stay; and, because she ran away, was taken back to the house by her parents and there given a corporal admonishment for being so undutiful. The seriousness or otherwise of the assault does not enter into our consideration on this occasion, the point over which we are continually thinking being the selling of this young and unprotected human being, just as though she were a mere chattel. The very thought of that is enough to make us wonder whether all the recent talk about "slavery" was as foolish as some people have led themselves to believe. We do not want to raise that controversy without good cause, but we believe that the majority of our readers are with us when we state that there ought to be some better protection given to young girls whom their parents are, from economic reasons, forced to sell into domestic servitude. Not until after the child has been tied up and whipped does the case come to notice of the S.C.A. That is not as it should be. Surely it would be possible for the Government to make it compulsory for all such sales to be notified and then to have an Inspector whose prime duty it would be to visit and watch after the interests of these young people? The argument raised against that is that is that the Government would then be countenancing and aiding the buying and selling of children, but, insofar as the Government does nothing to prevent it now, it aids and abets by reason of its non-interference. These young children have no protection and only a tithe of the cruelty practised comes into light. This is a matter that the Government must seriously consider soon, for public opinion is fast growing in favour of the abolition of the whole system. Control would certainly be better than the present state of affairs.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Antonio Luiz Correira de Albuquerque Castro to act as Consul for Portugal in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

In the Hongkong University Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations, Kenneth Tyson, of the Diocesan Boys' School, failed to Matriculate, but has been awarded a Senior Local Certificate.

At the P. W. D. Office on the 20th instant, Rural Building Lot 152, situate on Lugard Road, is to be sold by auction. The lot contains about 23,020 square feet, the annual rent is \$132, and the upset price \$2,762.40.

It is officially notified that during the absence of Mr. E. Suzuki, Consul General for Japan, Mr. G. Ohmori, Vice-Consul, will be Acting Consul General in charge of the Consulate General for Japan in Hongkong.

As we stated yesterday, owing to labour difficulties in the electro-making establishments of the Colony, it has been impossible to get blocks manufactured for this week's Pictorial Supplement. This accounts for its non-appearance to-day.

HONGKONG AND CHINA'S EXPORTS.

Yesterday we were in receipt of another very interesting book of returns, published by the Chinese Maritime Customs, this dealing with China's exports for the year 1919. At first thought it may strike the average reader that there is nothing very interesting to Hongkong merchants about such a volume, containing as it does, pages and pages of statistics. But a little examination will reveal that it is a veritable mine of information. It is shown that the year 1919 witnessed the establishment of a record in the value of China's exports to foreign countries, the goods sent away totalling Tls. 630,809,411. This is practically double the figure for 1910, and in that connection it must be realised that the value of the Haikwan Tsai (in which all the values are shown) has increased from 2s. 8½d. in 1910 to 6s. 4d. in 1919. In spite of all that has been written about falling trade, China has well maintained her export of goods, though it is as well to remember that she imported more than she sent away—in other words the balance was against her. But the most interesting part of the volume, so far as Hongkong is concerned, is the table that shows the destination of these exports, for it is revealed that whilst Japan is an easy first with Tls. 195,006,032, Hongkong runs a very good second with Tls. 131,495,296. One has to remember that in Japan's figures is also included the amount sent to Formosa. In 1917 Hongkong led, when she received exports from China to the value of Tls. 115,842,946, but the following year, when her figure stood at Tls. 116,968,021, she had fallen below Japan. The amounts of exports to her in 1919 shows a large increase. Next in order comes the United States. The exports sent her in 1917 were Tls. 94,786,229 in value; in 1918 there was a falling off, the total dropping to Tls. 77,134,205,

but this last year they have again mounted, and stand at Tls. 101,118,577. These figures only go to show of what importance Hongkong is as the Port at which goods are shipped to foreign countries, and it justifies more than ever the description of Hongkong as the "gateway and clearing house" of Southern China. If we are to hold that position we shall have to see to it that our labour, wharves, railway communications, etc., are improved in accordance with the growing needs of trade. We have a proud place now, and it is up to us to keep it.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS IN THE WORST OF FORTUNE THE BEST OF CHANCES FOR A HAPPY CHANGE.—*Empiricus.*

The name of Mr. Louis Gain is added to the list of authorised architects.

Two fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever (both Chinese) were notified yesterday.

Mr. Harry Greenwood has been authorised as an auditor under the Companies Ordinance.

A Chinese female was yesterday admitted into the Government Civil Hospital suffering from opium poisoning.

The new Assistant Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Rev. J. H. T. Holman, expects to arrive by the Empress of Japan, leaving Vancouver on October 12th.

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On the 13th instant, Inland Lots 2305 and 2307, Bowen Road, are to be sold at the P. W. D. Office. The former has an area of about 3,600 square feet, and the upset price is \$432; whilst the latter comprises 6,400 square feet and the upset price is \$768.

The collections in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, August last for Westminster Abbey, with some sums sent in after the services, amounted to \$280 and £10. A subscription list for the same object has been opened in the Hongkong Club and is being very generously supported.

A list drive was held last night in the Sergeants' Mess, Blenheim Regt., in Murray Road. The successful players were: 1st, Mrs. West; 2nd, Mrs. Spanton; 3rd, Mrs. Phillips (155); 4th, Mrs. Beard (122). Gentlemen: 1st, Mr. Prior (170); 2nd, Mr. (162); 3rd, Mr. Bacon (150); 4th, Mr. Hainer (124). R.Q.M.S. capably fulfilled the duties.

Charged with disorderly behaviour, a Chinese was this morning fined \$10 by Mr. N. L. Smith. Evidence was given by an accountant of a pawnshop at Des Voeux Road Central that the defendant asked for \$5 on a suit of pongee silk, and when he found that the sum given was not up to his expectations went out from the shop, but returned instantly with a big lump of rock which he threw at the unlucky accountant. After performing this bit of frightfulness he bolted from the shop, but was chased and arrested.

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1895.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending Sept. 11th, 1895.)

THE DOLLAR.

Sept. 5th.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 2d.

A VALUABLE COXSAIN.

Sept. 5th.—Yesterday about 6 p.m. as the Kowloon Ferry launch Evening Star was leaving Kowloon wharf, a Chinaman, in attempting to jump on board, missed his footing and fell into the water. The coxswain of the launch immediately dived in after him, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in rescuing the man from a watery grave. This is the second rescue effected by the coxswain of the Evening Star within a week, and it is possible therefore that the authorities will take due notice of this Chinaman's gallantry—a man, who has by the way, already secured a certificate from the Royal Humane Society.

JOURNALISTIC POACHING.

Sept. 8th.—We find it noted in the tablets of our memory that our friends of the *Ching Mei* took us gravely to task for so very long ago for extracting from a Singapore paper and publishing here some very pretty verses by "Q" overlooking the fact that the verses in question had originally appeared in our contemporary's columns only a short time previously. We confessed our offence and were duly penitent. Our friends extracted from a Shanghai paper the other day and published, Miss Codrington's narrative of her sufferings at Kucheng, entirely losing sight of the fact that we had been the first to give publicity to that narrative seven days before it appeared in any other paper in the East, and this too, without any acknowledgement, although all the Shanghai papers (except the one from which our contemporary took the report) had given us due credit for the publication. Will our good friends admit that they as well as ourselves are liable sometimes to oversight and mistakes?

LATE MR. ARCULLI.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. A. F. Arculli took place at the Mohammedan cemetery at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, every mark of respect being shown by a large attendance of the Mohammedan, British and other communities. The procession was formed at deceased's residence and was joined at the Monument by a large number of friends including the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Secretary, Mr. P. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E., Captain Superintendent of Police, Lt. McCornell (the Governor's Aide-de-Camp), representing His Excellency, Messrs. A. G. Saffad, Abdolrahman, H. M. Nemeze, W. B. Musket, E. L. Agassiz, A. E. Hall, C. H. Lyson, J. E. Joseph, F. A. Joseph, H. Ram, G. M. Mehal, S. K. Moosa, S. E. Ismail, J. A. Jamatjee, and U. Rumsjohn. The chief mourners were the deceased's sons (Messrs. A. K. Arculli, A. el Arculli, O. Arculli, E. el Arculli), and Messrs. V. Curreen and C. V. Curreen. The burial rites were performed by a Mohammedan priest and prayers were offered by all the Mohammedans present, after which the body was interred.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1920, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	£ 2,334,480	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	\$11,914,513	17,000,000
Merchants' Bank of India, Limited.	1,311,978	530,000
Total.	\$15,556,971	22,530,000

• Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £550,000.

• Securities with the Crown Agents £180,000.

SHIPPING NOTES.

[BY "NEPTUNE"]

A firm of local freight brokers in receipt of its latest circulars records a slight improvement in the Saigon-Hongkong business, a number of offers having come through on lumpsum basis which work out at roughly 20 cents per picul. They write:—"We hear of no definite fixtures, however, other than those by charterers' own tonnage and of parcels accepted by regular liners. Negotiations are, however, at present pending for both first and second half September loading. In the Saigon-Philippines direction further business has been done, two medium-sized coasters having accepted Saigon and one port Philippines at 35 cents, option two ports at 40 cents per picul and a further coaster has been closed with a full load Saigon-Cebu at 35 cents per picul. Regarding cattle business, a local coaster has been closed for a further two trips Phompheng-Manila, but giving an option for discharge at Hilo for an extra \$2,500 per trip. Further rice and cattle are being negotiated but a great proportion of the business has been arranged so that there is little likelihood of rates hitherto paid being improved upon. For Newchwang, Hongkong and Canton the market is quiet, demands for Southern ports being practically satisfied. The Java-Hongkong market still remains very weak, most imports being handled by refinery owners' own tonnage, or through the regular Dutch liners. A ninety-thousand-picul Chinese vessel has accepted a full load at 30 cents per picul. In regard to coal we hear of a medium-sized coaster having been closed, Karatsu-Saigon, at yen 10 per ton. For Hongay-Hongkong run a small locally-owned vessel has accepted \$2.50. Hongay-Canton has come down to \$2.75 by the fixture of a medium-sized coaster."

I hear that the s.s. Singan, a China Navigation vessel, has been fixed for Hongkong to Manila at 35 cents per picul, and that the s.s. Paoting has been re-fixed for Phompheng to Manila for \$10,000. The Norwegian vessel Providence, I believe, has been chartered for Hilo to the Yangtze ports at 50 cents per picul. Another China Navigation Company's boat, the s.s. Poochow, has been closed to carry coal at 10 yen per ton between Karatsu and Saigon while the Hwah Ting, a Chinese Government vessel, has been fixed for the carriage of sugar from Java to this port.

The Norwegian steamer Dava, ex the Shang Fa, has been sold to Hongkong buyers for £85,000. Her gross tonnage is 1,625, and her net 833. She was built in 1911 by Messrs. Dunsinuir and Jackson, and owned by Dampsk. Akties.

It has been decided in the United States District Court that a shipowner is entitled to deduct from a seaman's wages any sums paid for medical treatment when on arrival at a United States port the seaman is detained for treatment of venereal disease in hospital at the expense of the ship. A seaman shipped on the s.s. Alector at Rotterdam last October had contracted disease before sailing. On arrival in America he was sent to hospital by the authorities where he was treated, and a bill for \$27 was rendered against the ship's agents for his cure. The amount was deducted from his wages, whereupon the seaman filed an action against the ship. The Judge in deciding against the seaman said: "If the ship was not originally liable for the cure of the libellant, under circumstances disclosed, there would seem to be no good reason why, if she had been put to expense and required to pay for such cures by the Government against her consent, she should not deduct the sum from the wages due, and it will be so ordered, and the libel dismissed."

Considerable annoyance has been caused Hongkong merchants from time to time by the over-carrying of cargo, particularly by mail boats, which have at times had to sail again before having sufficient time to fully discharge their cargo. The blame cannot well be laid on the shipping companies, but is rather due to the shortage of shipping. Nevertheless, it will interest both shipping companies and merchants to learn who is responsible in law for this over-carrying. A case

in point has just been decided at Home by Mr. Justice Bailhache. The plaintiffs agreed to sell to the defendants a quantity of cotton seed to be shipped from Alexandria to London. Part of the consignment was unloaded at London in due course, but the remainder was underneath other goods consigned to Hull. The steamer left London for Hull, and on her return discharged the balance of the goods. The buyers claimed the right to cancel the contract covering that portion of the goods over-carried and the Court upheld their claim. Presumably the shipper has to settle the matter with the shipping company, which usually covers itself by means of the confusing conditions of its bill of lading. So the loss eventually falls on the shipper or seller as the case may be.

In view of the proved economy of the oil engine, the British India Steam Navigation Company has ordered three large motor ships, designed to carry 150 passengers in addition to ten thousand tons of cargo. These vessels will have a speed of thirteen knots and will be equipped with two large Diesel engines of a new type. The statements made at Home by Sir Frederick Nathan as to the work being done by the Fuel Research Board to provide alternatives to petrol as an oil fuel for sea and land transport are of great interest. One thing is quite clear as regards power alcohol, that so long as the only raw materials for its production are foodstuffs, either imported or grown in the United Kingdom, the production of power alcohol on an adequate scale cannot be regarded as a possibility till other and cheaper sources of power have been exhausted or prove to be inadequate. We have to look to coal to provide the alternative fuel to petrol. Coal is still the largest and the cheapest source of fuels for transport purposes.

There is a suggestion in Calcutta for the creation of a Passage Controller in India, such control being considered necessary in order to make it difficult for a large number of persons to visit India during the next cold weather for purposes of pleasure only. On general grounds the mercantile community seem to be opposed to any scheme of Government control, but they maintain at the same time that recent experience has demonstrated the need for exercise in the general interest, of some measure of control. The mercantile community therefore decided to accept the position that control is unavoidable, and failing its institution in the United Kingdom they see no alternative to the proposal made by the Government of India. The new scheme of control was to have come into force on the first of this month, and was to apply to steamers sailing between February 14th and June 14, 1921. It is felt that to measure the needs of the residents of India for homeward passages in terms of years would be difficult, and it is questionable whether hard and fast rules are workable in such a case. A practical idea would be to pool all homeward space for passengers, and to register certificates once only, that is to say with one line.

Messrs. Struthers and Dixon, I see, are operating a direct line between Manila and San Francisco. The service is a direct one with no stop at any port between Manila and San Francisco. The United States Shipping Board's vessel West Cactus sailed on August 27 for San Francisco from Manila. She will be followed by the Elkholm. These two boats used to call previously at Hongkong. On the Manila-Manila run three vessels have been placed, namely the West Leon, Deuel and the West Hiram, all United States Shipping Board vessels.

The P. and O. people are going strong on shipbuilding. New vessels are being launched for them at Home. The s.s. *Alphie* is a recent one. She carries about 8,200 tons deadweight on a draft of 25 feet 3 inches. Her dimensions are 400 feet length, 52 breadth, and 31 feet depth. The vessel has triple expansion engines.

BARBERS SMOOKED. Montreal, July 15.—McGill's barbers strike ended to-day in a victory for the men. They demanded \$25 a week and 50 per cent of all money earned in August to \$30 a week.

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MUSIC IN ENGLAND.

NEW BRITISH MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Herbert W. Horwill writes: There are already hundreds of musical clubs and societies in the United Kingdom. That is the strongest reason for starting another. The new British Music Society requires no further justification for its establishment than the need of some central organization to co-ordinate and unify the efforts of all these scattered groups. It has made an excellent beginning. Musicians are proverbially a jealous and quarrelsome class, but the society is bringing them together into that metaphorical concord which seems so much more difficult to secure than the harmony of the textbooks. The list of its supporters includes many eminent names, both amateur and professional. Arthur J. Ballour—a statesman whose devotion to the older composers, especially Handel, is well known—appears as "patron," and the president of the society is Lord Howard de Walden, with whom the operative world acquainted under the name of "T. E. Ellis." Lord Howard has offered £5,000 towards the foundation fund of £15,000, on condition that the remainder of this sum is raised before next New Year's Day.

The success of a society of this type depends largely upon the enthusiasm, perseverance and skill of its secretary. The British Music Society is fortunate in being served in this capacity by Dr. A. Eaglefield Hull, who has already proved himself an expert organizer. Numerous provincial centres have been established, with which the various local clubs and societies have become affiliated. Another valuable piece of work has been the publication of a 260 page catalogue of living British composers, which a committee of five has spent eighteen months in compiling. A useful Bulletin is also issued monthly. Already the society has introduced itself to the general public by holding in London its first congress. The inauguration was carried out—as was appropriate for such a society—with a flourish of trumpets. There was a reception at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor; there were special services of English church music at Southwark Cathedral and the Westminster Cathedral; there was a visit from one of the remarkable male-voice choirs of the North of England; there were orchestral and chamber concerts, and, of course, there was a dinner. The orchestral concert gave the congress an advertisement that was scarcely helpful.

A GERMAN PIECE.

The programme originally announced included Strauss's "Heldenleben." Against the inclusion of this work Prof. Granville Bantock protested as a gratuitous insult to British music. It was the only modern German composition announced for the whole series of concerts, in which about twenty living British composers were represented, in addition to the Elizabethans, but Prof. Bantock was backed up by other objectors and the council gave way, substituting Scriabin's "Poeme de l'Eternite" for the offending item. This exhibition of chauvinism has provoked some sharp criticism. It has been pointed out to Prof. Bantock that he is one of the last persons who should have adopted such an attitude, seeing that his own compositions have been better appreciated by German than by English publishers. A German firm even issued his arrangements of "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia!"

"I cannot see," remarks Ernest Newman, "how the boycotting of 'Ein Heldenleben' in England will encourage the production of the 'Hebridean Symphony' in Germany. Had the committee of the Lower Rhine Festival in 1902 refused to give an English work on the plea of 'German' for the Germans, what would have become of 'Germontius,' and how much longer would Elgar have had to wait for recognition? One is glad to learn that many prospective members of the audience administered a wholesome rebuke to the council by asking for their money back when the withdrawal of the 'Heldenleben' was announced. In the programmes that were actually performed the item that attracted most notice was Dr. Vaughan Williams's 'London Symphony,' which, although written in 1910, had only been performed three times previously.

MORNING DISCUSSIONS.

However admirable the concerts, the distinctive feature of congress was the discussions, which occupied three entire mornings and served as a sort of clearing house of ideas and reports, enabling the members of the society to get a clear view of the general musical situation in the United Kingdom. The first topic handled was the technical subject of varieties of pitch. Col. Somerville, the director of the Kneller Hall Army School of Music, who presided on this occasion, confessed that he ought to have appeared in a white sheet, for it was the British military bands that alone maintained the bad old high pitch which kept them isolated in a backwater. Nothing but a check of immense dimensions could effect a reform.

When the question of altering the pitch of the British Army bands was first discussed the cost of the necessary change of instruments was estimated at £10,000, which would have to fall upon the regimental officers. Today the cost would be far larger, and the War Office has naturally replied that there could be no more inopportune moment for such an appeal. An example of the confusion that results at present was given to the Congress by Lord Shaftesbury, who said that in Ireland he had had to sing with an orchestra half a tone higher than the instrument which accompanied him in the second half of the programme. The Congress passed a resolution suggesting that the Queen's Hall orchestra pitch—that is to say, A 435.4 at 59 degrees Fahrenheit—should be universally adopted, and urging that every effort should be made to induce the Government to recognise the wastage and inconvenience caused by the discrepancy between concert orchestras and military bands.

SHAW URGED MUSIC SUBSIDY.

The debate on "The Municipalisation of Music" brought to the platform G. Bernard Shaw, whose later distinctions in other fields have tended to obscure the memory of his early work as musical critic of the *Star* over the pseudonym of "Corno di Bassetto." He argued strongly in favour of the subsidising of music by public money, so that in every centre of population there should be a competent symphony, orchestra and opera house, and that no child should be brought up without free access to the best music. He wanted the English people to organize their own music, and not always have to come to concert and commercial agencies for the purpose.

The difficulty would arise from objections to any increase in the rates, or local taxes, and the way to meet it would be to get people to realize that musical and artis-

tic culture of all kinds was a thing that paid in the long run. If young men had music and pictures to interest and satisfy their human impulses, there would be a decrease in the vice of the streets—vice which not only brought disease, drunkenness and degradation of character but contributed very materially in putting up the rates. At present, according to other speakers who took part in the debate, municipal music in England is in a bad way. The seaside resort of Bourne mouth, which spends £15,000 a year on its music, is the only town that maintains a permanent municipal orchestra, and the fate of that orchestra now in the balance of the play salaries amounts to year.

ONE OF MANY SIGNS OF REVIVAL.

The question of musical education, both for adults and for children, was prominent both in this debate and in that of the following day on "The Needs of Music in Britain." More than one speaker insisted that the difficulty in getting audiences was due to the fact that many people could not understand sounds in music as they could understand sounds in language, and that if they went to a concert, especially of modern music, it was like going to a play in a foreign language. As to the elementary schools, disconcerting evidence was given of a continuous and rapid decline in sight-singing ability in the last twenty years.

On the other hand there were gratifying reports of great keenness on the part of the teachers everywhere to promote the new movement for "musical appreciation." Manchester is just starting a most interesting experiment. Dr. Carroll has resigned his post as lecturer in music at the university in order to accept the office of musical adviser to the city education committee, believing that this new position will give him unequalled opportunities of serving the cause of music. He will direct the musical training of selected teachers and supervise the instruction given to children. Under his superintendence the children will continue their vocal exercise, and in addition will have their taste cultivated by hearing examples of the best instrumental and other music. Dr. Carroll's object will be not so much to produce executants as to create a generation of genuine music lovers—intelligent listeners, capable of receiving the utmost enjoyment from the music performed for them.

This first congress of the British Music Society is only one of many signs of a revival of musical interest in England. One might point to the great success of Sir Thomas Beecham's opera seasons and to the even greater enthusiasm that has been aroused by the recent operatic performances at the "Old Vic" and the Surrey Theatre in two of the most unfashionable parts of London. It was a bold enterprise to produce at the Surrey Theatre two new works by British composers and a classical opera of the type of Gluck's "Orpheus."

The older British music seems also to be coming to its own, witness the production of Purcell's "Faerie Queene" at Cambridge and the announcement that next month his "Dido and Aeneas" is to be performed outdoors in Hyde Park. We have also had the recent Bach Festival in London, under the conductorship of Dr. H. P. Allen, where a notable feature was a steady growth in the size of the audiences—an indication that the common idea that Bach was a dull writer is fast disappearing. Next month, too, the Handel Festival is to be revived, after an interval of eight years, with Sir Frederick Cowen wielding the baton over a choir of 3,000 and an orchestra of 500. The visit of the New York Symphony Orchestra, to which musical London is now looking forward, could not have been more aptly timed.

CHILLI TO CELEBRATE.

Washington, July 17.—Elaborate preparations are being made for Chilli's celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan. The programme of the celebration sent from Santiago to the State Department provides for commemoration of Magellan's exploit both at Santiago and at Punta Arenas, November 19 to 22. Representatives of many foreign Governments are expected to attend the ceremonies at the latter place, where a bronze statue of the explorer will be unveiled.

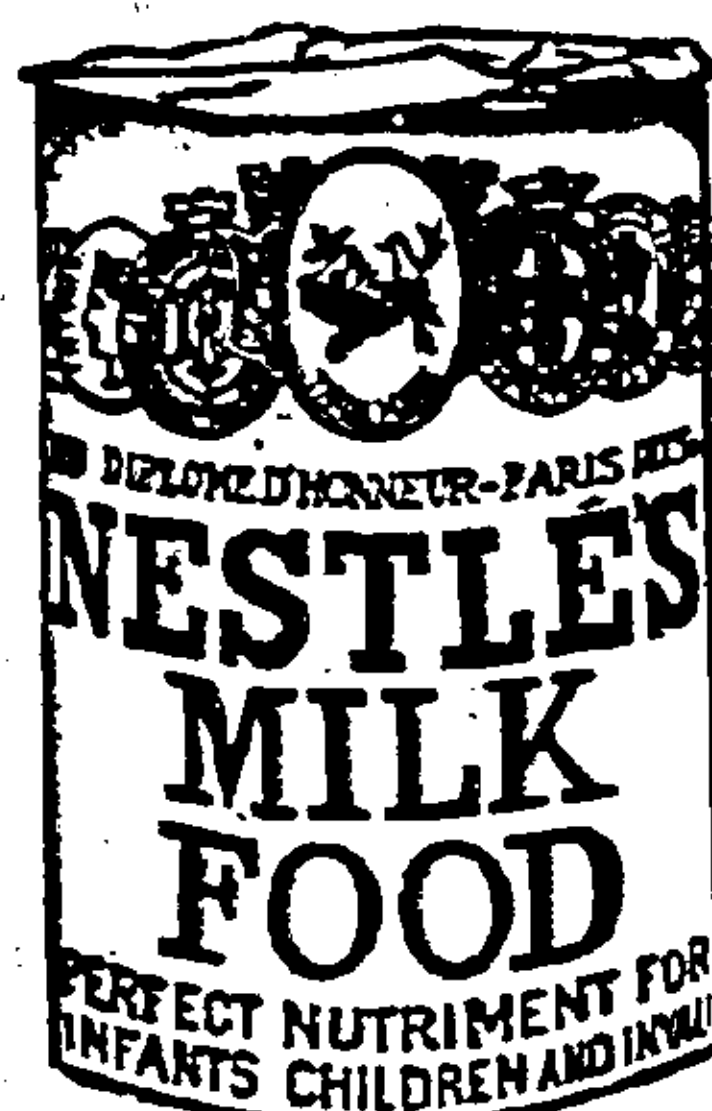
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The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the question of telephone charges recently held a sitting. Major Purvis, assistant engineer to the General Post Office, was further questioned with respect to the internal working, especially with regard to operating.

The Chairman asked how it was that with the longer number of calls dealt with the Department appears to have received no corresponding benefit. The witness replied that the operating cost was largely responsible for that.

The Chairman observed that the expense was apparently largely that of operating, and the witness said that was so.

The Chairman suggested that if they could invent some simpler exchange the expense would be reduced.

The witness said that was one of the most important points as it would reduce the cost of labour. If they rely upon an automatic

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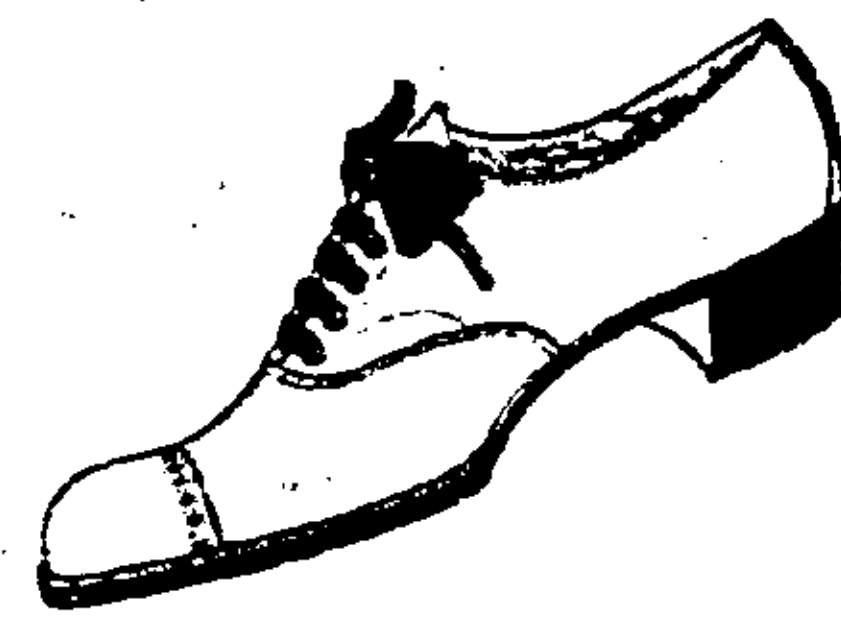
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For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	25th Sept.	1st Oct.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	10th Sept.
LONDON	18th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Date Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.
Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICE: KOWLOON, SHANGHAI

MANILA, SINGAPORE

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI	Esang	Wed., 8th Sept. at d'night.
SANDAKAN	Niasang	Thur., 9th Sept. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Niasang	Thur., 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Taksang	Fri., 10th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Chatsang	Mon., 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 14th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on 9th Sept., at 3 p.m.

for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on 14th Sept., at 3 p.m.

for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	5th Sept. at 8 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	7th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	7th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	9th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	11th Sept. at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Sulyang	14th Sept. at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	Mulchow	14th Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept., 4, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Halchong	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 7th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Halhoong	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 10th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Halhoong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 14th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via Suez	5th Sept.
"BIRMINGHAM CITY"	via Suez	5th Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	via Suez	12th Sept.
"AJAX"	via Suez	19th Sept.

* Calling also at Batavia.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal/Overland route.

Subject to change with notice.

For freight and passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DAKAR M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 1st July and is expected here on the 5th Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKABA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 23rd July and is expected here on the 13th Sept.

The s.s. A J A X (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 31st July for Hongkong and is due here on 11th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO MARU (Euro-Asian Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 7th August, and is expected here on the 6th Sept.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR (New York Line) left New York on July 13th, and is due in Hongkong September 35th.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. MELVILLE DOLLAR left Vancouver on August 12th and is due in Hongkong Sept. 15th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 1st Aug. and is expected here on the 23rd September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Thursday Island, Manila on the 27th August and is expected here on the 17th Sept.

The T. K. K. s.s. PERSIA M. arrived at Yokohama on the 29th instant, sailed Sept. 2nd, being due at this port Sept. 10th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 30th August and is expected here on the 8th Sept.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 26th Aug. and is due here on or about the 16th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMAKURA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 10th October.

The B. I. Co.'s s.s. JAPAN left Moji for this port on the 31st August at morning, and is due here on the 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIN-I M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 1st Sept. and is expected here on the 19th September.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Nagasaki on 3rd September a.m. left there 3rd September p.m. and is due at Shanghai on 5th Sept. a.m.

CHURCH SERVICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL SERVICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

Union Church (Kennedy Road).—September 5th. Minister.—Rev. G. J. Williams. 11 a.m. Order of Service.—Hymn 187, Tune 618 (1st); Invocation and Lord's Prayer; Metrical Psalm 87, Tune 104; Lesson 1, Corinthians XII. Hymn 456. (Tune 120). Prayer.—Notices and Offertory. Hymn 461. Sermon.—The Re-Christianisation of the Churches or The Church of the Future. (I) Sept. 5th. The Church in Divine Intention and in Actual Fact; (II) Sept. 12th. Constructive Principles for the Church of To-Morrow. Hymn 463. Benediction.—6 p.m. Order of Service.—Hymn 517; Invocation and Lord's Prayer. Hymn 193; Lesson, Ecclesiastes XII: Revelation III (14-22); Hymn 269 (Tune 272); Prayer. Notices and Offertory. Hymn 161 (Tune 220). Sermon.—The World's Quest for the Supreme Good. Human history may be viewed as the Drama of the World's Quest for the Supreme Good of Life. The world refrain "Vanity of Vanities" is the conclusion of the pessimists who have missed the Supreme Good. Yet all men desire to find it, and so discover what makes life most worth living. Sermon Aim.—To show what the Supreme Good of Life really is. Hymn 157. Benediction.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



A "SCOOTAMOTA"

Here is one of the "scootamotas", which are very popular just now.



MEXICO CITY.

A recent view of the capital of Mexico.



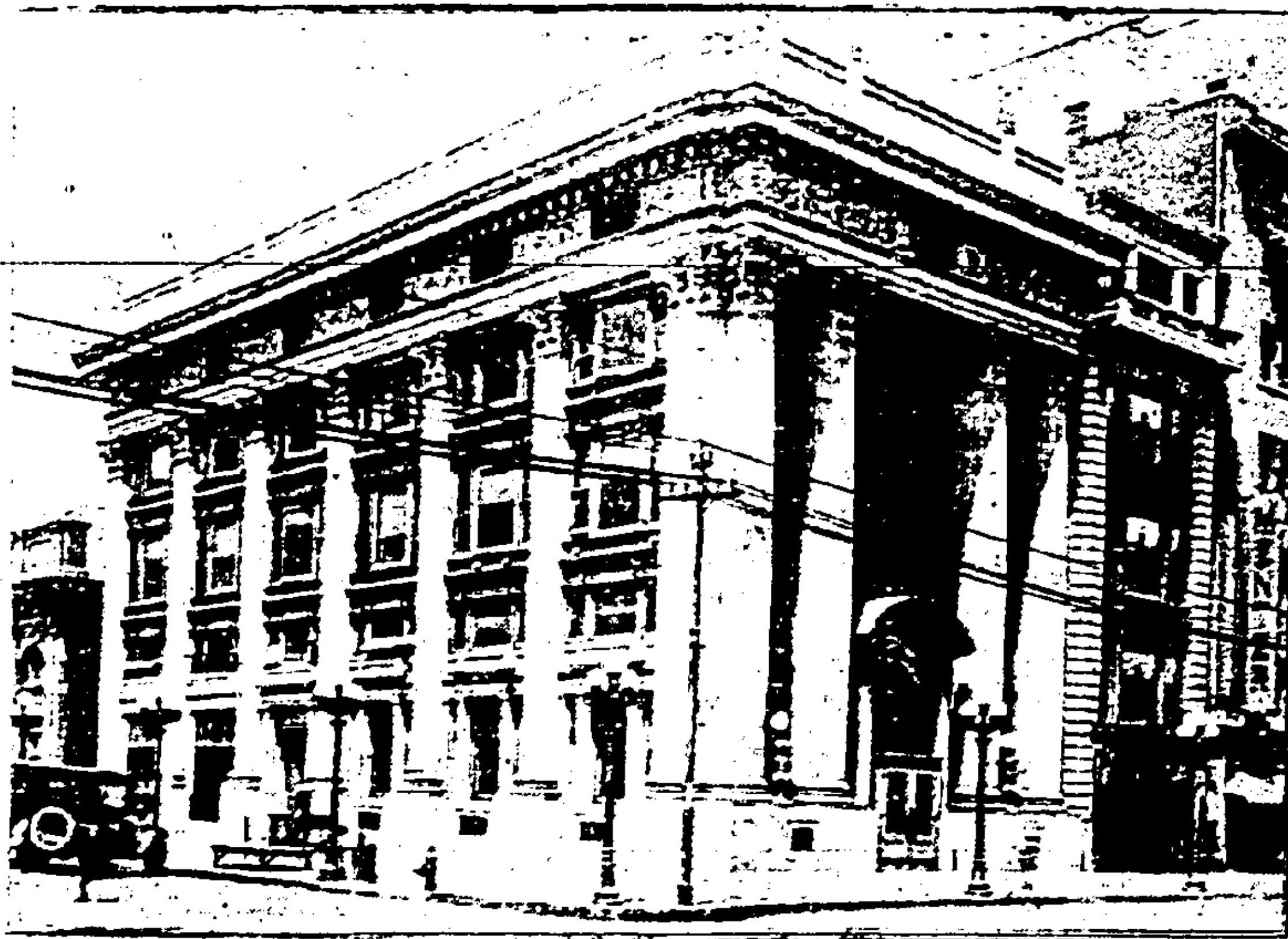
POLISH REFUGEES.

The picture shows Polish refugees fleeing from the war zone.



MASQUERADED AS MAN.

Photo of Mrs. Ivy Nasur, 21 years of age, who for five months masqueraded as a man in America, working as bell boy, bus conductor and waiter.



A MODERN NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

The office of the *Dayton News*, owned and published by Governor Cox, the Democratic nominee for the U.S. Presidency.



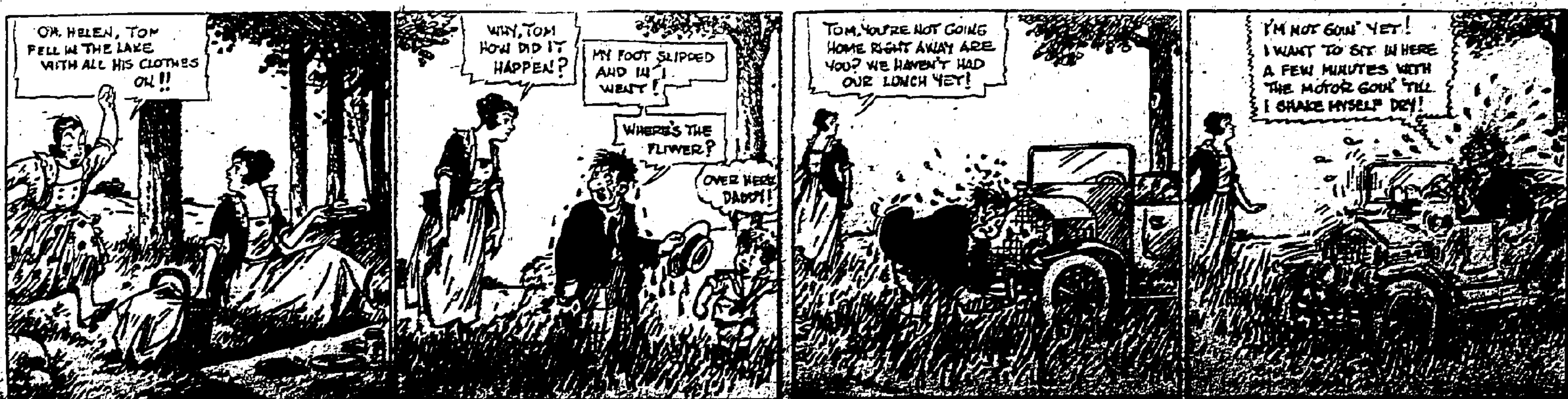
SPITTING HIMSELF.

(An effective cartoon on the folly of strikes.)

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Tom Must Have Got His Inspiration From Fido.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established America 1841 Europe 1881.

HEAD OFFICE:—NEW YORK CITY.

WORLD WIDE SERVICE.

Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.

Foreign Offices.

ANTWERP GLASGOW NICE
BARCELONA HAMBURG PARIS
BERLIN LONDON PETROGRAD
BORDEAUX KOBÉ ROTTERDAM
BRESEN LIVERPOOL ROME
BRUSSELS SOUTHAMPTON
BUENOS AIRES LUCERNE SHANGHAI
CHISTIANIA MANILA STOCKHOLM
COBLENZ MARSEILLES TORONTO
COPENHAGEN MONTREAL VALPARISO
GENOA NAPLES YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO
CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAWSHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL WORLD.

OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:—

Financial, Transportation and Travel Service.
Advice on Packing, Shipping, Routes, Foreign Custom
Requirements.
Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.
Financing of Imports and Exports.
Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and
Letters of Credit.
Bills of Exchange negotiated and collected.
Mail and Cable Payments effected.
Commercial, Time, and Savings Deposits received in local
currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars,
Francs, Pesos, and Yen currencies.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,

MANAGER.

Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C. VIA
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "METHVEN"

WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG
on FRIDAY, the 3rd SEPTEMBER, at noon.Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and
U. S. Overland points.

For space and further particulars, apply to:

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent.

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

BOUNTIES FOR EFFICIENT
TERRITORIALS.NO ATTENDANCE AT CAMP
THIS YEAR.

In consideration of the fact
that recruiting for the Territorial
Force was not reopened until a
considerable part of the present
year has elapsed and that the
opportunities for training have
been therefore curtailed, it has
been decided that for the year
1920 only the maximum bounty of
£5 shall be paid to a trained man
and £4 to a recruit who before
November 1, 1920, has either:
(1) Performed 20 drills, fired the
musketry course (reaching the
qualification standard in Part II),
and attended 15 days' training in
camp; or (2) performed 30 drills,
fired the musketry course (reaching
the qualification standard in
Part II), and attended eight days
training in camp; or (3) performed
50 drills and fired the musketry
course and qualified in Part II.

In arms in which a musketry
qualification is not required an
alternative condition of efficiency
will be substituted.

Where none of the above sets
of conditions are fulfilled the
only grants admissible will be
the first three of those set out in
the original conditions of service.
These are a bounty of £1 to each
warrant officer, non-commissioned
officer or man who has attended
camp for 15 days (excluding time
with advance or rear parties) and
has performed the minimum
number of drills for his arm and
qualified in musketry; a bounty
of 10s. for men who have qualified
in musketry, and payment of
1s. per drill for each drill per-
formed up to a maximum of 50.

Another Army Order states
that during the financial year
1920-21 there will be no training,
either compulsory or voluntary,
for officers of the Special Reserve
of Officers. For the purpose of
annual gratuity officers will be
considered as being excused from
training during this period.

THE ARREST OF MR. GEO.
L. SHAW.HANDCUFFED IN THE
TRAIN.

Antung, August 2.—On Satur-
day morning, the 31st July—the
twenty-first day of his arrest—Mr.
Geo. L. Shaw was transferred
from Shingishu (New Wiju) to
Seoul under strong escort. He
was treated like an ordinary
criminal, his hands being hand-
cuffed; he was not allowed to
travel first-class by his jailers,
though he offered to pay the
difference in fares for all, so was
forced to sit in a third-class com-
partment crowded with natives
and most uncomfortably hot, for
the heat just now in these
parts is damp and oppressive.
Having left by the morning train
he arrived in the evening, and as
the next day was Sunday, no
doubt his lawyer was unable to
see him until to-day. He was
allowed to take with him his camp
bed and some clothing as well as
money, in order to obtain food
from outside.

PROCEDURE OF JAPANESE

From further information re-
ceived from reliable sources by
the writer, it seems that the
Japanese authorities were fully
cognizant of the fact that
they had not sufficient evidence
in their possession to prefer
charges against Mr. Shaw in
the usual and proper manner of
procedure, so bringing them
before the British Consul. It
must be remembered that the
charges for which he had been
arrested are connected with
occurrences that are said to have
taken place not on Korean soil,
but in Chinese territory, where
all nationals enjoy extraterritorial
rights. Little attention need be
paid to the fact that Mr. Shaw
did not have his passport with
him. Clearly the proper course
for the passport officer was not
to permit Mr. Shaw to travel
further into Korea, but to
turn him back for Shingishu
Station is not half a mile
from Chinese territory. Mr.
Shaw's friends believe that the
arrest was to all intents and
purposes a deliberate kidnapping
planned by the Japanese
authorities.

PROSPECTS OF BETTER
TREATMENT.

The case may be dragged out
for an interminable length of
time. Will this British subject
be forced to endure the discom-
forts of anative prison until the
case comes to end? If strong
representations are made to the
Tokyo Government it is possible
the hard lot of Mr. Shaw has now
to bear can be made considerably
lighter almost immediately.

Among the small foreign com-
munity at Antung there is a
report going the rounds that on
the Korean Customs officer who
was recently arrested, there have
been found some documents
which compromise Mr. Shaw.
Not much reliance can be put in
this report, which emanated from
a former Customs officer (British)
who was dismissed from the
service and who blames the
Korean in question for his dis-
missal.

ADMIRALS AT CRICKET.

A cricket match which aroused
much excitement among
cadets took place at Osborne
Naval College recently. The
Flag Officers' team, which opposed
the Cadets, included six Ad-
mirals. Lord Jellicoe opened the
innings, but gave a catch after
scoring 4. Rear-Admiral Sir
Bodolf Benthick scored 33 and
took four wickets. Vice-Admiral
Hickley scored 12. Rear-Admiral
Gretorex 6. Drury-Lowe 0, and
Rear-Admiral Luard, after scor-
ing a single, was bowled by his
own son, much to the delight of
the cadets.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the
most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during
Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods
of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID
INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes,
Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4)
JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are
cordially invited.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

47 and 48 Cornhill Road Central, Hong Kong.

Telephone No. 1239.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Level
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Level
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Level
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Level
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00
Yuen	120.00	120.00

A. H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Water Authority.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here—
Kwong-shun, Jervois Street,
from Shanghai.
Tongtack Stationery, Central
Wellington Street, from Amor (2).
Palmtag Kremlin from Shang-
hai.
Limehikkee, from Amoy.
Dashkoff, from Vladivostok.
Focksgloong, from Shanghai.
Toryu Maru, from Kobe.
Toksinghang, from Shanghai.
Yuetal, from Shanghai.

N. LUY

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Geoffrey Nye, Hongkong Hotel
from Manila.
Gerda, Cable Office from New
York.
Gens, from Amsterdam.
Naitokonosuki Shosen, from
Kaelung.
Rawlins, from Antwerp.
M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1920.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

SATURDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement with the Company's Office.
SUNDAY SERVICE: 12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

Capital \$4,000,000. Surplus \$1,000,000.
Head Office, New York U.S.A.

BRANCHES

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN MANILA
PEKING HANKOW CANTON
CHANGSHA

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed
Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Com-
pany of New York Travelers Cheques, sold by us, payable
throughout the world.

N. E. MULLEN,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Pre-
sidential Mandate of the Republic
of China on the 22nd of Novem-
ber, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21
Connaught Road Central. Branch-
es and Sub-branches all over
China and Correspondents in San
Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National
Provincial and Union Bank
of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers—Irvine
Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits.
Terms on application.

Every description of Banking
Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved
securities.

Special facilities for Home
Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at
the following rates:—

For 3 months 3% per annum
For 6 months 4% per annum
For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI

Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Undivided Profits over \$400,000

Directors.

Mr. Fung Wei Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Fung Wei Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Fung Wei Tung, Chairman.

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Mr. Fung Wei Tung, Chairman.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling £1,500,000

Silver \$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$12,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. E. W. D. PARK-CHOW

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Mr. E. W. D. PARK-CHOW

Mr. E.

ENTERTAINMENTS

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.
